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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 17, 1894.

The Weather To-day.
For District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia: Fair, warmer, with south winds.

Newsier and Brighter.

THE TIMES each day in all, but all the news in them and much besides—
The story, the woman's page, the miscellany, and the gossip—
Talk about THE TIMES!

THE TIMES Will Justify Your Praise!

IF EACH SUBSCRIBER GOT ANOTHER.

It has proved a popular notion, this idea that if each subscriber to THE TIMES got another, it has been no trouble, but on the contrary, a pleasure to hundreds. Continually the news comes to this office that here and there subscribers by the dozen have been obtained where one regular subscriber for the paper has been merely handed his own copy to a friend or to some acquaintance, and that friend or acquaintance has passed the paper along or has handed his own copy to another friend or acquaintance, and so the contagion has spread and hundreds of copies have actually been added to our circulation. It is a trilling thing to do, to hand this paper to a friend. So kindly do it. It will be a favor to the friend, a favor to us.

CONCERNING COXEY.

It will perhaps be recalled that Lincoln—how great and good he was! who has been greater or better in this republic—made a speech at Lowell once in an excited crowd of plain people (and it was the plain people that he loved most of all), and in it criticised the utterances of a certain local editor, who had criticised certain workmen in the town for striking.

"I tell this editor," said Lincoln, "that he ought to be thankful that he lives in a town where workmen can strike."
And so he ought to have been, and so are all of us fortunate to live in a country where labor is free, or ought to be, and tries to be; and it will be a sorry day if sober efforts should be made to depreciate the plain, everyday people, who are obliged to work for a living, the plain, laboring men, who make the capitalist possible, and who for that reason have a right to be jealous of any encroachments upon the part of their own poor creatures.

It is a fortunate thing that the Coxeys army, so called, is permitted to proceed peacefully towards Washington. It will tell more fortunate if these hapless travelers, seeking they know not what, coming hither to urge redress of wrongs, not imaginary by any means, though vague perhaps. It is well that they are coming peacefully, and it will be better still if the people of this city, and especially the police authorities, and indeed the people of the country, treat this movement seriously. It will be well if they imitated the attitude of THE TIMES, for THE TIMES has been, and is, and will be, the friend of labor. It is the friend, and it will be, of the man who seeks honest employment and cannot find it. It will defend the man who has to tramp, he knows not why or whether; and it will tell the better sense the general community if it conserves peaceably and without favor the rights of all its friends and followers.

THE PURPOSE OF "THE TIMES."

We print with considerable regret, and as a matter of necessity merely, in order to point a moral, the following from a Chicago publication called the Railway Times. The article is expurgated. It was not fit to print in full: The Railway Times is in receipt of the first six issues of THE WASHINGTON TIMES, a paper with 4,000 stockholders, published, as alleged, in the interest of labor.

The issues received are not up to the promise, the character of its editorials and news do not suggest the ostensible purpose of its birth. There are squibs and sinkers of the same old pattern, the tariff, the Breckinridge case, and what not, but not a line as to the labor movement, not a paragraph as to the reduction in wages or the protest of labor.

This will not do for a paper in labor's interest. Give them, gentlemen, the scandals, the winning horse, the baseball news. But tell us what labor is doing, tell us what our Congressmen are doing, mention by name such honorable men as are supporting women outside of matrimony, have sharp-nosed reporters around to inform us the amount of time consumed playing golf—giving the honorables' names, remember; tell us about how many times a week the President and Secretary dine, for instance, get a jag on—if they do at all—and such other information of like character as may come under your notice. You are not so much interested in the doings of Jim Smith, when he trends the primrose path of dalliance or paints the town red, nor of wind on the tariff, nor of whether baby this or that is a We are after knowing the goings on of the bigger fish, we want particulars as to the doings of the plutocrat, the usurer and the monopolist. That's our huckleberry, and if you do not print that kind of matter, take down your sign.

THE TIMES has reproduced this article as a matter of necessity and in order to point a moral. THE TIMES has never intended to be sensational, and it never will be. It was not founded for the purpose of causing trouble, and it shall not be conducted for that purpose. It was founded in the enthusiasm of the work-day people of Washington. It will continue to advocate their cause. It will not do this, however, in a way to repeat support. It will invite, rather, the respect and the support of thinking people everywhere. It will win their admiration, if possible. It will lead them, too, with what strength it has, out of the onerous and wrong conditions in which the fabric of society would so much like to enmesh them. THE TIMES would inspire and counsel and

unify, rather than excite and distract and injure. It is intended to build up, not to tear down. If crises should come it will speak out plainly. It will speak out plainly any day. It believes that all of the best human energies are idealistic. It is working away every day, as all its ten thousand zealous correspondents are working away every day, to fill its place as they are filling theirs, with earnestness, charity and patriotism.

A GOLD BASIS INSUFFICIENT.
If money of intrinsic value is to be the money of ultimate redemption, if the specie basis of paper money is to be maintained in the future as in the past by the great banking interests of the world, then shall we strengthen or weaken that base? Shall we broaden or contract the metallic foundations of the currency of civilization? Shall we eliminate and demote one-half of the metallic and specie basis of paper money and then expect the people of our country to have the same confidence in the integrity of our national finances as they could if the old standard foundations were maintained?

We know that the appreciation of the dollar, our national monetary unit, means the depreciation of every species of our products and property, excepting that of gold. We do not have to guess at this, for gold measures the price of all things else, and to appreciate the standard of measure must necessarily depreciate all that is measured.

If you lengthen the yardstick you shorten the number of yards in any piece of cloth measured by it.

The true and just relation between creditor and debtor is maintained by keeping a uniform volume, and, therefore, a uniform value of currency in circulation.

Whoever seeks to interfere with this is either ignorant or intentionally seeking to interfere with the equities of the contracts of the world, and, therefore, substituting injustice for justice.

How can Congress, then, favor striking down half the money metal of the world, which necessitates, to be consistent, cutting down also one-half the superstructure of paper money resting thereon. And to shorten the money supply of the world one-half is to force an injury upon the industrial interests that is greater than any other calamity that can befall civilization.

To accomplish this by slow gradations may induce mankind to submit to it with less degree of successful resistance, but the aggregate of injustice is the same in the end. In ancient days great armies have been collected and wars carried on to obtain possession and control of mines of the precious metals. And behold here in our country a crusade organized for the exact opposite, a crusade to destroy the value of our own mines. This crusade would not be so dangerous to the American people if it did not interfere with the supply of good legal-tender money, and, therefore, depress prices, discourage industry and deprive the hopes of prosperity among a people.

There is an awakening of the people throughout the civilized world to the necessities of a broader basis and fuller volume of legal-tender money with which mankind can carry forward the work and obligations of this enlightened age and feed and clothe itself with both the material and spiritual comforts requisite to its highest existence. Let us not plant ourselves in the way of the world's progress. Let us, on the other hand, show ourselves, too, in the great march of civilization worthy of both confidence and honor for the bold stand we take for absolute equity between the world's workers and the world's money dealers.

H. A. COXEY.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, tells a good story about Henry Clay, which comes to him from the late ex-Senator Dever, of Kentucky, his wife's father.

Henry Clay, it will be remembered, was sent to the Senate to complete an unfinished term before he was elected to the House. When the time for the election came Clay went back to Kentucky, and feeling that in the then state of politics he might not get his election, being opposed by the able John Pope, who was a one-armed member, took special pains to speak to everyone he met, and to explain his cause, asking him to exert all the personal influence possible.

Among others he spoke to an old supporter and suggested that he write an old story and had voted for him before he tried to get others to do the same. This worthy with a pen and ink, and a good friend of yours, you before and am a good friend of yours, but this time I'm going to vote for Mr. Pope, because he can only get one hand into the Treasury and you can get two."

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

A society play in which every one is excessively clever and in which no one except the three principal characters have anything else to do is "A Woman of No Importance." As Mr. Wilde might say, maybe that's the way it is in life, so that his drama is not to be criticized for it. No drama of one's own has more than one woman and one man in it, with possibly a child. The rest of the world are background. As I said Sunday, "A Woman of No Importance" tells the story of a woman and a man who have lived together in the past, and who meet, with their son, after twenty years.

Mr. Coghlan takes the part of the woman. She has a position in society, because society does not know her story. We are told in the dialogue by an American girl that when a man has a position in society, he is not to be judged by his own merits, but by the position he holds. He is to be judged by the position he holds, and not by the man he is. He is to be judged by the position he holds, and not by the man he is.

The New York Times and the New York Evening Post are about the only newspapers on earth that don't sympathize with the verdict in the Breckinridge case.

It is rumored that Mr. Croker intends introducing a pair of gondolas for the lake in Central Park, leaving nature to do the rest.

It will doubtless gratify Congress to know that Mr. Moody considers it moral.

Many a newspaper is obliged to suspend publication because of idiots with poems, and schemes, and other whorls in their heads, insist on talking to the editor all the time.

NOTES FROM SENATE AND HOUSE.

The new Senator from Georgia, Mr. Walsh, paid his first visit to the White House yesterday.

The constitutional lawyers of the House endorse the decision of Judge Norton that the President can sign a bill after Congress has adjourned.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has returned to the city from Boston, where he was the guest of the Young Men's Democratic Club on the occasion of their Jefferson Day banquet.

National bank notes received for redemption yesterday, \$347,322. Government receipts from internal revenue, \$22,514.00; customs, \$35,579.50; and miscellaneous, \$116,676.72.

The Supreme Court yesterday announced that it would hear the first term of the case of April 27, and that it would take a recess on April 30 until the filing of the date for the final adjournment.

Edward J. Henick, of Georgia, who has been for the past year chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the State Department, has been named as chief of the department, to succeed Mr. Rockhill, appointed Third Assistant Secretary yesterday on his way to New York.

The House Committee on Appropriations yesterday continued its consideration of the proposed favorably a bill giving employees in the United States a right to strike. The bill has the approval of Secretary of the Union Pacific and Hon. George Hoadley, the special counsel of the United States.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Representative Bailey, of Texas, was the first member to come out squarely against payment of members when absent, and is on record himself as refusing to take pay in such case where he himself was concerned.

It happened back in the Fifty-second Congress, Mr. Bailey went off to Virginia to make a speech, and on his return told the Sergeant-at-Arms that in compliance with a statute passed back in 1866 he ought to have one day's pay deducted. This the Sergeant-at-Arms refused to do, and suggested that if Mr. Bailey would like to be paid, he should make out a bill for it and get it paid by the Treasury.

But the Texas statesman was not thus to be crossed, and after some remonstrance insisted that the law be complied with. It was done, but the newspapers were told about it the next day, much to the disgust of Mr. Bailey. This puts the Texas representative in a very awkward condition now that the very same question is raised, and his friends are congratulating him on the stand he made then. The law deducting pay from members absent is a good one, and it is a pity that the Senate, where it was pushed by Senator Butler, the father of the present South Carolina bill, has not yet taken action on it. It is only good that it has not yet been passed, and only good that it has not yet been passed, and only good that it has not yet been passed.

Members of Congress have not always been paid as generously as they are to-day. In the early days of the country, the pay was per diem during actual session and up to 1816 was not more than \$3 a day. In 1816 it was voted for the first time as an annual salary, and was then placed at \$1,500, but the opposition to it was as great as that raised by the "back-salary" bill, and the feeling against it compelled the repeal of the law the following year.

It was in 1856 that the annual system was again put into effect and the amount fixed on \$3,000. The present allowance of \$5,000 was voted in 1890, and it is a pity that the House, which has been so generous in its appropriations, has not yet taken action on the bill.

Several members of Congress of a bucolic turn of mind enjoyed the sight of a rural scene on the Capitol grounds yesterday, where the lawns were being mowed and yielded a good crop of grass. There is little evidence that the season has advanced as one glance casually about, but a first rate load of fresh grass was being cut by the agricultural mowers, and the lawns were being mowed. The product is a requisite of the darkey reapers.

Dr. English, member of Congress from New Jersey, is bitterly opposed to the bill now before the legislature of his state providing for instruction in the public schools on the influence of alcohol on the human system.

Although a great many states have adopted such legislation, Dr. English declares that it is used as a means of forming a false propaganda in the shape of books published by the American Temperance Union, which tell only a partial and untrue story of the influence of alcohol on the human system.

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Only an American Flag.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—Mayor Stuart sent a letter to the secretary of the Universal Peace Union to-day, declining to allow that organization to float its flag over Independence Hall in place of the national ensign Wednesday, when it holds its celebration in the historic city.

Mr. Wilde makes his American girl say, when some one sympathizes with America's flag, "I am not a woman of no importance."

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STORIES OF SENATOR VANCE.

Mr. Vance was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1838 from a district which had since 1832 gone Democratic. He was about 23. His district was full of mountain counties bordering on East Tennessee, and at that day religious controversies had been carried to the House. There was almost as much antagonism between Presbyterians and Baptists as between Whigs and Democrats.

As an electioneer and a "mixer" Mr. Vance possibly never had an equal in North Carolina. He was a great talker, and he was a great fighter. He was a great fighter, and he was a great talker. He was a great fighter, and he was a great talker. He was a great fighter, and he was a great talker.

On one occasion in a part of the district remote from his home, after introducing himself to the dozen men working by the road, he told them that he was a Whig, and he collected their votes. One of the party asked him what church he belonged to. He didn't want to answer that question until he knew what church the crowd belonged to. He didn't want to answer that question until he knew what church the crowd belonged to.

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BRECKINRIDGEIANA.

No journal can do its duty, says the Courier Journal, and remain silent regarding the remarkable speech of Col. Phil Thompson, one of the attorneys in the Pollard case. We know of no speech made under circumstances of such publicity that is so many respects discreditable. That Col. Thompson chose to give it a tone which could have hardly been lower and to put it in words which could have scarcely been coarser are matters within the purview of his own taste. But that he chose to use a conception of morals and philosophy as vicious as if it fails is not only a legitimate but an imperative subject for public condemnation. Silence from many men is out of the question when a speaker arises in a courtroom into which run the wires of every telegraph line in the land, and professing himself to be a representative of men, declares that all men are libertines; that civilization is taught by the sword; that a myth; that virtue is a mockery; that manhood is simply lust.

There are far too many men who are content to duty and decency on one side, and to lust and immorality on the other, and in reality as foul as any who corrupt their souls by exposing every one to the influence of their vile charges. It is made that all men are rouses, whose crime only consists in discovery, an indignant and horrified reaction from the homes of America, where conjugal love and loyalty have thousands and thousands of sacred altars, and from as many thousands of men who live in the faith of a wholesome, because deep in their hearts is that ennobling reverence for true womanhood which is the inspiration and sustenance of true manhood. As long as that exists, the charges of those made by Col. Thompson cannot be other than slanders.

Breckinridge's majority in the last Congress, says the New York Sun, was about 7,000, and the vote for him was 16,588. The "aggressive campaign" for a re-nomination and re-election to Congress, which he now intends to begin in the Seventh district of Kentucky, will be interesting to watch. Will he make it on tariff reform? Will he run on the income tax? Perhaps it will be a campaign of education, designed to teach the decent Democrats of Kentucky, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham, Owen, Scott and Woodford counties that they owe a vindication at the polls to the man who testified: